

CLEMENCEAU'S TRIP IMPERILS PRESTIGE

Frenchmen Wonder What
Is Advantage of Journey
to United States.

IN OFFICE TOO LONG

Ambition to Make Peace
and Enforce Treaty
Caused His Fall.

REFUSES TO REVEAL PLAN

Unlikely Anything He Says in
America Can Affect French
Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.

Despite severe criticism which has assailed him since the announcement that he had decided to go to America to tell the people of the United States the exact situation of Europe and "the role which should have been played and is to be played by France and her allies and associates in the war" former Premier Georges Clemenceau leaves for America on November 11.

Frenchmen are at a loss as to what use such a trip can be at the present moment or at any other time. To them Clemenceau to-day is but a memory. His political influence has gone and is never likely to reappear. Some of his prestige probably remains and students of French politics are wondering if this also will not have vanished after his voyage to the United States. Great as was Clemenceau's glory in the last eighteen months of the war his present political role is small. Undoubtedly the dominant factor in the victorious result of the war, he is considered in Europe as the one man who spoiled the fruits of allied victory.

Georges Clemenceau, who has lived in retirement since the beginning of 1920, might still be a dominant personage in European politics had he taken the advice of his many admirers at the time and retired once the war finished. Instead, however, he had the highest ambition any French politician could ever have and founded on by friends, most of whom to-day are his bitterest enemies, he determined to remain in power through the framing of peace treaties and then through the enforcing of the settlement of such treaties as President of the French Republic. His downfall came at that time.

Even the love lavished on him by France's public has turned into hatred to-day and there are probably but few Frenchmen who would raise their voices in defense of one who was affectionately called "France's Grandfather."

Weak in Peace.

As firm as Clemenceau showed himself as Minister for War, as weak he revealed himself as a maker of peace treaties which should have assured his country's welfare for many long years. Severe as he showed himself toward French army corps commanders and generals, even toward those of Allied nations, he appeared conciliatory around a conference table. Great as was his success in parliament during his term of office and particularly toward the end of 1918, when every party willingly granted him the right to be known as "Father Victory," mocking was the reception which confronted him when he came back to parliament to present peace treaties which instead of definitely assuring his country's security in reality led to misunderstandings not only with France's former enemies but also with her allies and associates.

Known as the "Tiger" because of the strange resemblance he bears to that animal, Clemenceau probably also approached on another of the tiger's jungle "tricks" that of aloofness. The end of his parliamentary prestige came when he refused to meet the Chamber of Deputies and Senate to talk over with these governing bodies the various clauses of the treaties, which were of much more direct interest to France than to any other country which sent its armies to fight.

New after more than two years' silence, only broken by a short and very disappointing speech delivered at a time when he unveiled a monument erected to his own glory, Clemenceau loudly announced that the time has come for the world to know exactly how peace was made and what it was made of and how the treaties should be carried out and the duties of the various signatories to the various pacts.

Politics at a Loss.

Political circles here are frankly at a loss as to why the Tiger should have made up his mind to talk now and above all in the United States. They can see but two reasons for so doing. Firstly, he will speak at a time when America is in the throes of an election, and secondly, he undoubtedly aims to shake the solid position Premier Poincaré has built up for himself in the last year. Poincaré and Clemenceau have been good friends, largely on account of the latter's bitter attacks made against Poincaré in 1913 during the Presidential campaign when Poincaré was successful in defeating Clemenceau's candidature.

Clemenceau has refused to reveal the nature of the addresses he intends to deliver in America, but whatever they be Frenchmen, and especially politicians, are very little concerned about them. Any revelations he could make would no doubt be promptly seized upon by his opponents. Whether or not Clemenceau can influence elections in America cannot be accurately judged here. It is certain were he to speak in France during election campaigns he would achieve quite a contrary effect to that sought—the rallying of a formidable opposition.

His speeches in various American cities are hardly likely to help what remains in parties of the Clemenceau party. Continually bitterly assailed on every question which arises out of peace treaty debates the party headed by Andre Tardieu can have but small hopes that their chief's statements in far away America will make Deputies and Senators any more eager to listen to their interpretations of the various questions which constantly develop from the treaties.

Only Two Followers Left.

The Clemenceau party which when their chief retired from politics and became a hermit, still musters a score of Deputies can only depend to-day on two members of the Chamber of Deputies. Andre Tardieu is the leader and Georges Mandel, the most criticized man in parliament, is the other. Others who have gradually drifted away and joined



MISS RUTH TAYLOR, candidate for Judge of the Children's Court in Westchester County, the first woman aspirant for such post in that county.

other ranks are Louis Louchere, one of the strong men in parliament, Louis Klotz, former Minister of Finance, and to-day a firm supporter of Raymond Poincaré. Despite Ignace and Senator Jeanneney.

M. Tardieu, deputy his admiration for Clemenceau, is considered one of the ablest of French politicians. He can always control his audience Deputies and his remarks are often widely quoted. Nevertheless and precisely because of that admiration for Clemenceau, he cannot to-day aspire to any big function. His nomination to the post of Judge of the Children's Court in Westchester County would never be ratified and practically his only opportunity to-day lies in the management of the *Echo National*, a daily founded by Georges Clemenceau in 1921.

The newspaper was launched under promises that Clemenceau himself would contribute regularly and in the *Echo* defend his past policy both during the war and during peace negotiations. But since its birth the newspaper has not printed one word written by the Tiger and it has been left to Tardieu to meet attacks from other newspapers or from politicians and even counter attacks. Such an attitude on Clemenceau's part not only lost the new daily a big list of readers but added fuel to the fire of dissension continually expressed by practically the whole of the country.

Cannot Advise America.

French people are in darkness as to what advice Clemenceau can give America, which having already disapproved President Wilson's signature of a treaty which the former French Premier is about to plead for, can have little need of advice. America's attitude toward European politics since the war has certainly been misunderstood in France, but it is considered here that even a person of the Clemenceau type, were he in the prime of his glory, could not determine the United States to change such an attitude.

Criticism of past French Cabinets he will certainly undertake. Critics of Poincaré's attitude toward Germany and Great Britain will no doubt be the chief topic of his discourses. Clemenceau's great force as a politician will doubt lie in the fact that no one will be there to reply to his remarks. They will undoubtedly have their repercussion in political debates.

Defense of his past policies he will undoubtedly attempt. His firmness toward Germany he probably can easily justify, his refusal to have anything to do with Bolshevism is probably just as easy to justify, but his greatest difficulty will no doubt come when he has to justify his attitude toward England and British aspirations.

The only thing Frenchmen are hopeful Clemenceau can do is to induce America to come back and take her place in the European concert and tell the United States that if they want it they can have the concert conductor's stick and generally make themselves useful in putting order on this side of the Atlantic.

Clemenceau is essentially a politician and a leader of men when his country is faced with acute crisis. He has but a limited knowledge of finances, German reparations and allied debts are not likely to be dealt with very extensively by the Tiger.

Still Enemy of Germany.

Germany's obligations either financial or otherwise and Germany in general it is expected will have the "place d'honneur" in his addresses. The Tiger is probably Germany's biggest enemy in France. Had he been left to himself to frame a peace treaty or even armistice terms nothing so severe would ever have been recorded. As it was, Clemenceau found Lloyd George and President Wilson across his path.

Now after refusing numberless offers to expose his ideas in France and in allied and neutral countries and in particular in America through the press and having selected the life of silence and seclusion among the peasantry around Gard Vende, Clemenceau boldly steps out of the darkness to seek the limelight in the very country which since the signing of the Versailles treaty, his own work, has constantly objected to being drawn into Europe's political squabbles.

It is a noteworthy fact that since he lost his hold in parliament—for that is virtually what his retirement from the Premiership meant—Clemenceau has built up for himself in the last year. Poincaré and Clemenceau have been good friends, largely on account of the latter's bitter attacks made against Poincaré in 1913 during the Presidential campaign when Poincaré was successful in defeating Clemenceau's candidature.

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WOMAN STUDIED TO FIT SELF FOR JUDGE

Miss Ruth Taylor, Children's
Court Aspirant, Gave Years
to Welfare Work.

LIVED HERE SINCE 1905

Director of Westchester County
Department for Last
Five Years.

Miss Ruth Taylor, who is a candidate for the Judgeship of the Children's Court in Westchester county—the first woman ever to seek the office—has wide experience in welfare work, despite her lack of legal training. Born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1886, she has been a continuous resident of New York State since 1905, when she entered Vassar College. Intending to devote herself to child welfare work, she specialized in sociology and economics during her four years as a student.

Upon her graduation in 1909, Miss Taylor was appointed agent for dependent children in Rockland county, holding the post for a little over a year. Her job was to work with delinquent and neglected children in connection with courts, the superintendent and overseers of the poor and private citizens. Her record there won her promotion, when in August, 1915, she became assistant superintendent of the county agencies department of the State Charities Aid Association in New York city.

In this capacity Miss Taylor efficiently assisted poor law officials in caring for dependent children, organized agencies for dependent youngsters in cooperation with public officials and supervised the work in various counties. Her duties gained her familiarity with child caring institutions all over the State and with the work of superintendents of the poor, commissioners of charities and the courts.

On March 1, 1915, Miss Taylor went to Westchester county in charge of the children's work. Two years later she became director of the county Department of Child Welfare, which position she holds at present. For several years Miss Taylor has lectured before both summer and winter sessions of the New York School of Social Work. She also served as chairman of the committee on the New York State Children's Bureau and as a member of the National Conference of Social Work. At the request of the Federal Children's Bureau she has written special articles on Westchester county's child caring work. They are to be printed in Government publications in the near future.

During her thirteen years' experience Miss Taylor has assisted in training child caring workers for the State Board of Charities, the School of Social Work and for private child caring agencies. At present she is cooperating with Teachers College at Columbia University in training graduate nurses.

GRAND JURY TO REVIEW
ROSENBLUTH'S CHARGES

Hayward to Investigate the
Cronkite Murder Indictment.

Col. William Hayward, United States Attorney, announced yesterday that the grand jury will review the indictments in statements by Capt. Robert Rosenbluth and his attorney, Jonah J. Goldstein, intimating that through persons associated with the Department of Justice the Cronkite murder indictment was procured in the State of Washington to extort money from the Capital's influential friends.

Mr. Goldstein is represented as having said that ten weeks prior to the convening of the grand jury which indicted Rosenbluth persons close to the Department of Justice came to this city and made the direct proposal that it would be cheaper for Rosenbluth's "rich Jewish friends" to contribute to a fund to prevent the indictment than it would be to have him go to trial. Col. Hayward said the matter would be put before the grand jury early this week.

MORE MALNUTRITION IN
RICH HOMES THAN POOR

Dr. Emerson Also Finds Third
of Children Under Weight.

Where it has been possible to make comparisons, more malnutrition has been discovered in the homes of the well to do than in the homes of the poor. Dr. William E. P. Emerson, Boston told the New Jersey Tuberculosis League at the final session of its annual meeting in Newark yesterday. He declared that one-third of the children in the ordinary American community are underweight, undernourished and malnourished.

The school lunch, he said, has its place in the general scheme to meet conditions, but does not offer a solution. "It has been customary to assume that underweight and malnutrition are due to poverty and insufficient food," said Dr. Emerson. "Our studies show that a great majority of the causes fall into five major groups: physical defects, especially obstructions to breathing; lack of home control, over fatigue, faulty food habits, with improper and insufficient food, and faulty health habits."

Fire Record

A. M.	100-146 W. 25th st. 31. Green. Loss house Co. Trifling
2:35	150 Washington st. Patrick Ryan. Trifling
10:10	140 West End av. Mrs. M. Casanova. Trifling
8:05	1209 Franklin av. Bronx. Hyman Darskowsky. Unknown
9:20	285 Stanton st. Eads Wolf. Slight
9:45	2078 2d av. Unknown. Unknown
12:00	140 W. 90th st. Unknown. Unknown
12:15	146 Waverly pl. Rodin Salten. Trifling
1:45	1185 Broadway. Unknown. Slight
3:00	425 Lenox av. Unknown. Unknown
3:45	248 4th av. Askey Company. Trifling
4:00	149 West 84th st. Aug. Crane. Trifling
4:10	1381 West 34th st. Slight. Unknown
4:15	1080 Madison av. near Willis av. None
4:47	484 Pleasant av. John Scott. Slight
5:05	307 East 109th st. Bronx. Unknown. Unknown
5:30	30th st. and Hudson River. Unknown
5:32	41st st. and Columbus av. Automobile. Julius Sable. Unknown
5:40	247 Morris st. Unknown. None
5:45	545 3d av. Unknown. None
5:50	236 West 143d st. Meyer. Slight
5:50	134 West 11th st. Kiss. Unknown
6:00	24 Manhattan av. Unknown. Unknown
6:00	Eastchester road and Westchester av. The Bronx. Freight car. New Haven R. R. Considerable
6:00	1324 St. and Harlem River. Ed. Thompson & Co. Unknown
6:20	Williamsburg Bridge. Automobile. Meyer Fleischman. Unknown

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The wrath of a jilted woman prevented the wedding of a young couple in the crowded quarter of Berlin and drew a crowd of several hundred which was dispersed only when the police arrived.

The jilted one waited before the house of the bride. When the latter emerged of the arm of the bride's man, wearing the elaborate white dress on which she had sewed many a weary evening, the discarded woman sprang forward and emptied a bottle of ink over the frilly wedding gown. Then, turning upon the bridegroom, she administered a sound beating and escaped in the crowd. The walk to the church was abandoned and the wedding was postponed indefinitely until the bride can scrape together the funds necessary for a new white dress.



NAVY DAY MEDAL BY MRS. SALLY JAMES FARNHAM TO BE SOLD FRIDAY, OCT. 27, AT 10 A. M. IN THE WORK OF THE NAVY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

SHOT TRYING TO FLEE
IN CAR FULL OF LIQUOR

Albert Hallett in Hospital; 3
Companions Arrested.

Four men in an automobile in which they are alleged to have been transporting contraband liquors, were arrested yesterday by Patrolman James B. McConnell of the West Forty-seventh street station. One of them, Albert H. Hallett, 26, of 407 West Fifty-second street, was wounded by a shot from McConnell as they attempted to speed away from him. He is in a serious condition at Flower Hospital.

The automobile was observed by McConnell driving from the city pier at Fifty-fourth street and North River. He ordered a halt, then fired. Hallett fell, a bullet in his abdomen. McConnell got on the running board and had the car driven to the West Forty-seventh street station, where a search revealed fifteen bags of liquor.

The comrades of Hallett described themselves as George Vogel, 39, of 441 West Fifth street; Thomas Ryan, 24, of 160 East Fifth street, and John Rhine, 23, of 185 Columbus avenue. They were held in bail of \$1,500 each for a hearing October 21 before Magistrate Moses B. Ryttenberg in West Side Court.

COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBITION
Nicholas Martin

IMPORTER OF
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Owing to Expiration of Lease at 540 Madison Avenue
announces the
PUBLIC SALE
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Collection of Italian, Spanish and English Furniture,
Tapestries, Brocades, Velvets and Art Objects
also the superb carved and gilded woodwork panelling of
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AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE
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October 26th, 27th and 28th

See Illustrated Catalogue Telephone PLAZA 7534

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries

INC
AUCTIONEERS and APPRAISERS
45-47 WEST 57TH STREET

Announce the sale at
ABSOLUTE PUBLIC AUCTION
of the personal collection of

OIL PAINTINGS and PRIMITIVES
of Mr. Morris Weston [Art Collector and Dealer] on

Thursday evening at 8:15 P.M., Oct. 26th
Friday afternoon at 2:30 P.M., Oct. 27th
Friday evening at 8:15 P.M., Oct. 27th
Saturday afternoon at 2:30 P.M., Oct. 28th

The Paintings, over 600 in number, embrace the well known masters, such as "Barbar," Van Dyke, Rubens, Bassano, Bronzino, Greuze, Jan Steen, Wheatley, Stanfield, Inness, Homer, etc.
On Exhibition Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
previous to sale dates from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.
A great opportunity for dealers S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer

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Cap to Match
\$70

Overcoat . . \$35
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Smartest. Most
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FRIDAY IS NAVY DAY, CHANCE TO AID CLUB

Cash Donations Asked to Help
Pay Upkeep of Sailors'
Shore Home.

MEDALS TO BE ON SALE

Bronzes 10 to 25 Cents Each;
National Organization Keeps
Lads Out of Mischief.

The measure of interest felt by the average citizen in the welfare of Uncle Sam's bluejackets when ashore will be indicated next Friday, October 27, which was designated as Navy Day yesterday by the National Navy Club of New York at 13 East Forty-first street. The organization furnishes a suitable headquarters, or shore home, in New York for sailors and marines on liberty where they can find sleeping quarters, a club room with facilities for reading and writing, a check room, post office and canteen where wholesome food is served at cost.

Donations of cash are asked for on Navy Day to assist in carrying on the work in the port most frequented by ships of the Atlantic squadron. Bronze medals of artistic design, fashioned without cost by Mrs. Sally James Farnham, the sculptress, also will be offered for sale in department stores and elsewhere, the proceeds to be devoted to furthering the activities of the club. The medals have been struck off in two sizes, which will sell for 10 and 25 cents respectively, and it is expected that the demand for them will be in excess of 200,000.

What to do with sailors and marines on shore leave always has been a serious problem with the naval authorities, for without some objective such as a home or club they are prone to drift into mischief. The National Navy Club is designed as a home where the men from the fleet are not only made to feel at home, but where every influence impels them to conduct themselves as though they actually were in their own homes, in many cases hundreds of miles inland.

The club has operated continuously since 1917. Last year sleeping quarters were furnished 3,000 men and 3,000 meals were served in the club canteen. The present average sleeping capacity is 140 and the average daily canteen attendance is 250. Nineteen States have been represented by those who have visited the club and its facilities have been extended to sailors of nineteen foreign navies.

Although the club is not a charity, it is far from self-supporting. At the rates charged, the members and lodgers pay less than one-third of the maintenance budget. It is necessary to raise the balance through corporate membership dues and through contributions to the patriotic work such as are to be solicited next Friday. Practically every enlisted man in the American navy comes into the port of New York during his term of service and the Navy Club is therefore essentially a national institution. The canteen is directed by a volunteer committee of women.

M'ADOO WON'T REOPEN
CASE OF 'SATYRICON'

Suggests District Attorney Get
Grand Jury to Read It.

William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate, wrote yesterday to District Attorney Banton declining to reopen the case against the book "Satyricon," by Petronius Arbiter, which Magistrate Oberwager recently decided was not obscene under the meaning of the law in this State.

Magistrate McAdoo said that to reopen the case would be a breach of court etiquette and might be construed as an affront to Magistrate Oberwager. He suggested to the District Attorney that if the latter thought the book indecent he might properly ask the Grand Jury to read it and decide for itself; the jurors should be able to decide whether any further action should be taken against the book. He added that he wanted to impress upon District Attorney Banton who he already had told John S. Sumner of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, that by undertaking the prosecution of such "inert publications" as the "Satyricon" he was only adding to the advertisement. He said he had told Mr. Sumner that he was lessening the influence of his society by bringing charges against such books.

MANY JUNGLE ANIMALS DIE IN WESTERN FIRE

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—Trapped in their cages sixty lions, bears, baboons, pumas, African porcupines and monkeys perished early to-day in a fire which destroyed the animal building of the Horne Zoological Arena Company at Independence, Mo.

The loss is estimated at \$30,000. The jungle animals were caught by the fire, which was not discovered until all chance of their rescue was gone.

The carcasses of two bears, marten, lying side by side in the smoldering ashes, with the head of the smaller resting on the neck and shoulder of the larger and the claw of the larger clasp the body of the other, bore testimony to the instinct which craves companionship in the face of death.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Preliminary reports to-day to the Treasury from Federal Reserve banks indicate that \$250,000,000 in Victory notes and December 15 Treasury certificates were exchanged for the 4½ per cent. new Treasury bonds of 1947-52 in the exchange offering made this week.

Allotments in full have been made of such exchanges in accordance with the terms of the offering.

The subscription books on the exchange offering closed to-night, but it was stated that exchange subscriptions actually in the mails in direct transit to a Federal Reserve bank or the Treasury Department at the time the books closed would be regarded as having been filed before the closing of the books.

NEW BOND EXCHANGES REACHED \$250,000,000

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